4. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

How comes it that, having been once ſo *low* brought, and thoroughly ſubjected, they afterwards lifted up themſelves ſo ſtrongly again. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To Low. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. Probably miſprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty ſhillings and ſixpence to one-and-twenty ſhillings. *Swift.*

To Low. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou.*] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild aſs bray when he has graſs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job* vi. 5.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the ſkies. *Roſcommon.*

Fair Io grac'd his ſhield, but Io now,
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born ſome ſimple ſhepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy ſheep his care. *Prior.*

Lo'wbell. *n. ſ.* [*laeye*, Dutch; lez, Saxon; or *log*, Iſlandick, a flame, and *bell.*] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

Lowe. *n. ſ.*

*Lowe*, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow; and ſo the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To Lo'wer. *v. a.* [from *low.*]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion.

As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With haſty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confeſſing the aſſerted power. *Prior.*

The ſuppliant nations
Bow to its enſigns, and with *lower'd* ſails
Confeſs the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phædrus and Hippolytus.*

2. To ſuffer to ſink down.

When the water of rivers iſſues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it ſuch particles of looſe matter as it met with in its paſſage through the ſtone, and it ſuſtains thoſe particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

The kingdom will loſe by this *lowering* of intereſt, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their intereſt. *Child on Trade.*

To Lower. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

The preſent pleaſure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The oppoſite of itſelf. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To Lo'wer. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look aſkance.]

1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our diſcontent
Made glorious Summer by this ſon of York;
And all the clouds that *lower'd* upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

The *low'ring* ſpring, with laviſh rain,
Beats down the ſlender ſtem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 83.

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon's Cato.*

If on Swithin's feaſt the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouſe ſtreams with haſty ſhow'rs,
Twice twenty days ſhall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

2. To frown; to pout; to look ſullen.

There was Diana when Actæon ſaw her, and one of her fooliſh nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might ſee the workman meant to ſet forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But ſullen diſcontent ſat *low'ring* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

Lo'wer. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudineſs; gloominеſs.
2. Cloudineſs of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without ſo mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Lo'weringly. *adv.* [from *lower.*] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

Lo'wermost. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt.*] Loweſt.

Plants have their ſeminal parts uppermoſt, living creatures have them *lowermoſt*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It will alſo happen, that the ſame part of the pipe which was now *lowermoſt*, will preſently become higher, ſo that the water does aſcend by deſcending; aſcending in compariſon to the whole inſtrument, and deſcending in reſpect of its ſeveral parts. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Lo'wland. *n. ſ.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh.

What a devil's he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noiſome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful ſtench with all his force. *Dryd.*

No nat'ral cauſe ſhe found from brooks or bogs,
Or marſhy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

Lo'wlily. *adv.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

Lo'wliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

*Lowlineſs* is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king-becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, *lowlineſs*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Eve,
With *lowlineſs* majeſtick, from her ſeat,
And grace, that won who ſaw to wiſh her ſtay,
Roſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* viii.

If with a true Chriſtian *lowlineſs* of heart, and a devout fervency of ſoul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we truſt. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.

They continued in that *lowlineſs* until the time that the diviſion between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *lowlineſs* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice; and it is my duty to give teſtimony to virtue. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

Lo'wly. *adj.* [from *low.*]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts ſaluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſſive manner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his ſight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence muſt we bow down our ſouls before ſo excellent a being, and adore a nature ſo much ſuperior to our own. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour diſtinctive names,
One common right the great and *low'ly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not ſublime.

For all who read, and reading not diſdain,
Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* ſtrain,
The name of Varus oft inſcrib'd ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Silenus.*

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low.*]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Humbly; meekly; modeſtly.

Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what paſſes there; be *lowly* wiſe:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd
Preferr'd the ſame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

Lown. *n. ſ.* [*lium*, Iriſh; *loen*, Dutch, a ſtupid drone.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown,
He thought them ſixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'wness. *n. ſ.* [from *low.*]

1. Abſence of height; ſmall diſtance from the ground.

They know
By th' height, the *lowneſs*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foizon follow. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *lowneſs* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you ſhall even ſee, in apricots upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 432.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height, the *lowneſs* often opens it in breadth. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Meanneſs of condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have ſubdu'd nature
To ſuch a *lowneſs*, but his unkind daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*





Now I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And palter in the ſhift of *lowneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of ſervants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanneſs of mind, as well as *lowneſs* of condition. *South's Sermons.*

4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs.

A tranſcendent height, as *lowneſs* me,
Makes her not ſee, or not ſhow. *Donne.*

His ſtyle is accommodated to his ſubject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowneſs*, that of Perſius is the hardneſs of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

5. Submiſſiveneſs.

The people were in ſuch *lowneſs* of obedience as ſubjects were like to yield, who had lived almoſt four-and-twenty years under ſo politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depreſſion; dejection.

Hence proceeded that poverty and *lowneſs* of ſpirit to which a kingdom may be ſubject, as well as a particular perſon. *Swift.*

Lowtho'ughted. *adj.* [*low* and *thought.*] Having the thoughts with-held from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean of ſentiment; narrow mindedneſs.

Above the ſmoak and ſtir of this dim ſpot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverith being *Milton.*

O grace ſerene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky,
And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

Lowspirited. *adj.* [*low* and *ſpirit.*] Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious; not ſpritely.

Severity carried to the higheſt pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a *lowſpirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

Loxodromick. *n. ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος; *loxodromus*, Lat.]

*Loxodromick* is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the tranſverſe tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the ſailor may practically find his courſe, diſtance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

Lo'yal. *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloſter's treachery,
And of the *loyal* ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot. *Shakeſp.*

The regard of duty in that moſt *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

*Loyal* ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet mean his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail wedded love! by thee
Founded in reaſon *loyal*, juſt, and pure. *Milton.*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden's Æn.*

Lo'yalist. *n. ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the inſtigation of the *loyaliſts*, fell out with the homebians. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Lo'yally. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.

The circling year I wait, with ampler ſtores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native ſhores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Lo'yalty. *n. ſ.* [*loiauté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith mere folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his maſter conquer. *Shakeſp.*

To day ſhalt thou behold a ſubject die
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Commiſſions flaw'd the heart
Of all their *loyalties*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only ſuch *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel faithful found
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

Lo'zenge. *n. ſ.* [*loſenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.

1. A rhomb.

The beſt builders reſolve upon rectangular ſquares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the ſides, they are ſtronger than the rhomb or *loſenge*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces,



to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.

3. A cake of preſerved fruit: both theſe are ſo denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

Lp. a contraction for *lordſhip*.

Lu'bbard. *n. ſ.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy ſturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals thoſe curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

Lu'bber. *n. ſ.* [of this word the beſt derivation ſeems to be from *lubbed*, ſaid by *Junius* to ſignify in Daniſh *fat.*] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby.

For tempeſt and ſhowers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbers* looſe many a penie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Theſe chaſe the ſmaller ſhoals of fiſh from the main ſea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the ſhoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breaſt,
And great Troy ſhrinking. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

A notable *lubber* thou reporteſt him to be. *Shakeſp.*

Tell how the drudging goblin ſweat;
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend. *Milton.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

How can you name that ſuperannuated *lubber*? *Congreve.*

Lu'bberly. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and ſhe's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lu'bberly. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumſily.

Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the ſame tricks which his maſter is ſo dexterouſly performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

Lu. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*

To Lu'bricate. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmoothe.

There are aliments which, beſides this *lubricating* quality, ſtimulate in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and ſaponaceous remedies, ſome of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and ſtimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To Lu'bricitate. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To ſmooth; to make ſlippery.

Lubri'city. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preſerves the mucilage from inſpiſſation. *Ray on Creation.*

3. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability.

The manifold impoſſibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the ſame conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of univerſal vanity; and yet the politician is not diſcouraged at the inconſtancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his ſubject. *Glanville's Apology.*

A ſtate of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs.

From the letchery of theſe fauns, he thinks that ſatyr is derived from them, as if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

Lu'brick. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface.

A throng
Of ſhort thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float
And roul themſelves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

2. Uncertain; unſteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of ſtate, till he is ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Lu'bricous. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be ſtored with *lubricous* opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily reſolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's Scep.*



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